

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT. 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	<i>Attachment and resumption of an Inam.</i> Sanctioning the attachment and resumption of an inam in the manner proposed by the Inam Commissioner.	No. 4323—27, dated 4th Sept. 1878.	...	...	1
3 to 4	<i>Service Lands.</i> Instructions relative to the treatment of lands allotted as service lands.	No. 4329—28, dated 4th Sept. 1878.	...	No. 664—R. 9, dated 25th April 1878, Part I.	1 to 2
5 to 6	<i>Payment of Kandayam by Government Servants.</i> Orders relative to the payment of kandayam by Government servants.	No. 4634—30, dated 17th Sept. 1878.	...	...	3 to 4
7	<i>Mortality among Cattle.</i> Order on the returns of mortality among cattle for the quarter ending 30th June 1878.	No. 1978-80— 201, dated 23rd Sept. 1878.	...	...	4
8 to 9	<i>Survey and Settlement Progress Report.</i> Orders on the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Progress Report for the year ending 31st October 1877.	No. 4811—32, dated 23rd Sept. 1878.	...	...	5 to 6
10 to 11	<i>System of shewing the price of grain.</i> Informing Commissioners of Divisions that it will be preferable if the system of shewing the price of grain in terms of a seer of 80 telas should be adhered to.	No. 4911—34, dated 24th Sept. 1878.	...	No. 6580—R. 7, dated 18th Feb. 1874, Part I.	6

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 4th September 1878.*

From the Inam and Survey Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, General Department, No. 302, dated Poona, 17th August 1878.

With reference to the enclosed letter from the Inam Superintendent No. 29, dated 9th instant, the tenure of a jodi inam village or minor inam is clearly conditional on the payment of the jodi due thereon; in default of which, it appears to the Inam and Survey Commissioner that the inam tenure lapses to Government. It would be but necessary to fix the time to be allowed for the payment of jodi, after the lapse of which the village or minor inam should revert to Government. The Survey Commissioner would suggest that notice be given at once, on the jodi becoming fully due, that, if not paid within three months from the date of the notice, the inam will be attached, and at the end of a farther three months finally resumed.

From the Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore, To the Inam Commissioner in Mysore, No. 29, dated Doddballapur, 9th August 1878.

In forwarding a copy of my reply No. 152 of this date to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, who had enquired whether a jodi village could be sold for the non-payment of the jodi, I have the honor to suggest that the Chief Commissioner should be moved to declare that in all such cases, whether of villages or of minor inams, the inams should be resumed, so as to decrease whenever possible the number of inams in the Province and thereby re-obtain possession of the land.

2. In all cases of such inam villages or minor inams being granted for the performance of certain services, &c., they are resumed in the event of a non-rendering of the services, &c. In like manner, the personal inams are granted subject to one condition only, viz., of paying a certain fixed jodi, and are, I hold, liable to resumption for the non-payment of the jodi, and consequent non-fulfilment of the sole condition on which they had been granted.

No. 4323—REV. 27, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner concurs with Colonel Anderson in thinking that the tenure of a jodi inam village or minor inam is conditional on the payment of the jodi due thereon, and that in default of payment the inam tenure lapses to Government, and sanctions the adoption in such a case of the Inam Commissioner's proposal that the inam should be attached and resumed after giving due notice to the holder in the manner suggested by Colonel Anderson.

2. This order, however, is inapplicable to enfranchised inams charged with quit-rent, in regard to which the procedure laid down in paras II, to IV of the Inam Commissioner's Notification, No. 213, R., dated 27th September 1870, published at page 28 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 8th October 1870, should be followed.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Inam Commissioner.
„ Superintendent, Inam Settlements.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

READ again—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 664—R. 9, dated 26th April 1878.

From the Survey Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 574, dated Camp Yellapur, Canara District, 24th May 1878.

In continuation of my letter No. 352 of the 4th ultimo, on which Chief Commissioner's No. 664—9 of the 26th ultimo has been passed, I have the honor to forward a letter from the Superintendent of Survey farther referring to the subject of the waste lands granted for remuneration of service to village officers by Chief Commissioner's No. 6990—64 of the 24th March 1874.

* No. 259 of 15th April 1878.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 4th September 1878.*

2. From para 4 of that letter it appears that even within the lapse of so short a time as four years from the date of these grants, misappropriation of them and diversion of them from the remuneration of the office which they were intended to pay have commenced, a result which must follow sooner or later on all cases of payment for service in actual land.

From the Officiating Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement
Commissioner of Mysore, No. 259, dated Kadar, 15th April 1878.

In reply to your memo No. 350 of 4th instant on the subject of the temporary inams granted to Patels in the Tarikere and other taluks, I beg to inform you—

2. That the lands are entered in the village accounts as "Government land"; in the preparation of the Vasul Bakis, a remark of "Hangami Inam" has been entered opposite these lands for the purpose of distinguishing them from other lands in the occupation of the Patels.

3. As far as I can ascertain in no instances were ryots induced to resign these lands in favor of the Patels. The waste lands given to the Patels were pieces of "Silsila Banjar" and where sufficient pieces of this were not obtainable to make up the requisite amount to be given, the remainder was given out of the "Anadi Banjar" lands. These pieces of land were supposed to be selected by each Patel, but as to how far this selection was carried out it is difficult to say.

4. Although only four years have elapsed since the grant of these lands, already some of them have been misappropriated; for instance, yesterday a case came up at settlement. The land in the first instance was nominated to the Hakdar Gauda A, but he not being able to write a Gumasta B was appointed and the land transferred to his name in the village accounts; after a year and a half he was found inefficient and turned out, and another Gumasta C appointed, who has done the work ever since; nevertheless B still retained the "Hangami Umbli" land although C had several times attempted to get possession of it. At settlement A, B and C all claimed the land, which I awarded to A, as the Gumasta, whoever he might be, was merely his representative.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 159—35, dated 16th May 1878, from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

Letter No. 231—56, dated 18th June 1878, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division.

Letter No. 143, dated 14th August 1878, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

No. 4329—REV. 28, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his letter No. 352, dated 4th April 1878, printed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 664—Rev. 9, dated 26th idem, solicited instructions as to the treatment by the Revenue Survey Department of certain lands which had been assigned recently by the late Deputy Commissioner, Kadar, to Patels in the Tarikere Taluk, and the assessment on which had been expressly remitted in remuneration for their services, and proposed that the recognition of the lands so allotted as service lands, should be strictly avoided, the remission of assessment allowed being treated as a cash allowance attaching to the officiator. Under which arrangement the lands would revert to the condition of Government lands chargeable with the full kandyam.

2. The Chief Commissioner having consulted the Commissioners of Divisions now directs that the course proposed by the Honorable Colonel Anderson be carried out in all Taluks in which the remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs has been temporarily fixed according to the mode adopted in the Tarikere Taluk.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Deputy Accountant General.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 17th September 1878.*

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 161, dated Bangalore, 3rd September 1878.

In forwarding copy of the enclosed letter* from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, together with the statement referred to, I beg to state that I think the present position of matters calls for some authoritative ruling which shall be generally applicable, as instructions to the Districts of one Division do not answer the necessities of the case, for many public servants employed in other Divisions hold lands in this Division.

2. It appears to me that on the application of the Amildar of the taluk in which the lands are situated, any other Amildar in the Province should at once send on the application to his District Officer and obtain sanction to stop the defaulter's pay in full to meet the revenue demand.

3. With reference to Shanbhogs, Patels, Totis and other village servants, both crop and if necessary their land should be held available. This would very soon remedy the evil which is growing day by day and which is becoming a very troublesome one to District Officers.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 560, dated 22nd August 1878.

Referring to your circular No. 220, dated 26th ultimo, I have the honor to forward the marginally noted Amildars' Arzis, together with the enclosed statements shewing the amount of kandyam due by Government servants, and to solicit general instructions in the case of those servants who are under my control and those who are in other Districts and Departments.

Bangalore Amildar's Arzi No. 558, dated 12th July 1878.
Hoskote " 247, " 9th August "
Devanahalli " 308, " 17th July "
Dodballapur " 255, " 15th " "
Kaukanhalli " 147, " 18th " "
Anekal " 181, " 24th " "
Closepet " 264, " 17th August "

2. The evil example of these defaulting Government servants is very prejudicial to punctual khist collections and official discipline, and unless some stringent orders are passed, I fear that there will not be much improvement in the baneful system now creeping in.

Abstract Statement of Defaulters who are employed in Govt. service in the District of Bangalore.

Taluks.	Number of Defaulters who hold Government employment *	Number of Eurasian and East Indian Defaulters.	Assessment payable.	Remarks.
Hoskote	29	...	658 13 7	* Under this head
Closepet	18	...	200 0 6	Batta Peons, Totis,
Dodballapur	13	...	489 13 7	Patels and Shanbhogs
Kaukanhalli	7	...	139 2 8	are included. Pen-
Devanahalli	23	...	704 4 9	sioners who are inclu-
Bangalore	98	13	5,037 2 7	ded in the taluk list
Anekal	301	..	3,285 5 8	are omitted in this list.
			10,614 11, 4	

No. 4631—REV. 30, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, brings to notice that in the Bangalore District, large sums are due as kandyam by Government servants, the number in a single taluk being, as reported by the Deputy Commissioner, 301.

2. It is evident that the privilege so largely conceded to native officials in this Province of holding lands is greatly abused, and that so far from setting an example of punctuality in payment of the khists, they form a large proportion of the defaulters and take advantage of their influence and position to delay or withhold payment.

3. There may be exceptional cases among the inferior village servants (Talaris, &c.) and among even Patels in which some leniency may be due, and on this point the Deputy Commissioner will always exercise his own discretion. But in regard more especially to salaried officials on his establishments, the Chief Commissioner must insist on them meeting their obligations promptly and punctually.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd September 1878.*

4. It should be made known to those Government servants from whom arrears of revenue are still due, that unless such arrears are fully paid up within 3 weeks of the date of intimation to them of this order, they will be liable to suspension from office, any unpaid salary at the time being retained.

5. The Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners of Districts will see that this order is enforced, and that the names of defaulting Government servants employed in Courts or Offices not subordinate to them, be reported to the Head of the Department concerned, who is enjoined to take due notice of such report.

6. After suspension by the Head of the Office in accordance with this order the names of defaulting officers will be reported to the Chief Commissioner for final orders regarding them.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

- „ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
- „ Judicial Commissioner.
- „ Deputy Surgeon General.
- „ Director of Public Instruction.
- „ Conservator of Forests.
- „ Military Assistant.
- „ Deputy Accountant General.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

No. 1978—1980—R. 201, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD SEPTEMBER 1878.

ORDER.—According to the returns for the quarter ending 30th June 1878, the number of deaths among cattle from various causes amounted to 25,832, of which 986 were killed by wild beasts and the remaining 24,846 died of disease. The mortality on the whole shews a decrease of 158,260 as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarter of 1877, and of an increase of 1,490 as compared with those of the previous quarter ending 31st March 1878, as particularized in the following statement :—

No.	Districts.	Quarter ending 30th June 1877.	Quarter ending 30th June 1878.	Difference.		Quarter ending 31st March 1878.	Difference between columns 4 and 7.		Remarks.
				Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.		Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore ...	10,399	3,264	...	83.16	3,253	.84	...	
2	Kolar ...	45,419	5,473	...	87.94	5,449	.44	...	
3	Támkúr ...	31,367	2,111	...	93.23	2,567	...	17.76	
4	Mysore ...	20,460	3,009	...	85.29	3,243	...	7.21	
5	Hassan ...	31,647	4,463	...	85.89	3,545	25.89	...	
6	Shimoga ...	7,241	1,963	...	72.83	1,853	5.93	...	
7	Kadur ...	11,885	1,575	...	86.74	2,000	...	22.25	
8	Chitaldroog...	15,698	2,988	...	74.59	1,446	106.63	...	
	Total.....	133,106	24,846	...	86.49	23,356	Net Increase 6.37		

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd September 1878.*

READ—

Survey and Settlement Commissioner's No. 595 dated 31st May 1876, forwarding Progress Report for the year ending 31st October 1877.

No. 4811—REV. 32, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD SEPTEMBER 1878.

ORDER.—The amount of work done, both by the measuring and classing establishments, inevitably contrasts unfavorably with the year previous. 46,166 fields measuring 793,811 acres were measured, being decrease of 46,616 fields and 223,204 acres.

2. The two main reasons of this were, weakened establishments, owing to officers being deputed on Special Famine Duties, and a shortened field season, due to the impossibility of working in the famine-stricken plains after the monsoon had set in in the malnad.

3. Considering that the 10 measuring establishments with one Assistant to each were reduced, before the end of the year, to 8 with only 4 Assistants, the out-turn of work reflects creditably on the Department.

4. In the measuring tests the mean average test rose from 27-40 to 32-40 of an acre per cent, an increase that is accounted for by the whole of the work being among the intricate holdings of the malnad. It is satisfactory that the number of tests taken are reported to be sufficient, that in the case of the greatest errors subsequent tests were taken and that they proved the instances to be isolated.

5. The short out-turn naturally caused increase in the acreage cost of measurement, but the rate, 0-4-7-6, or rather over an anna more than last year, is capable of reduction to 0-4-1-2 if the pay of officers on Famine Duty is deducted before making the calculation. This rate is still 8-3 pias in excess of last year.

6. The classification establishment was not reduced like the measuring, but this branch too suffered from the shortness of the working season.

7. The out-turn during the year was 58,686 fields measuring 787,073 acres, against 69,788 fields measuring 899,268 acres; of these 6.108 or 10-4 per cent fields measuring 38,666 or 4-9 per cent acres were tested. Both in the proportion tested and in the average error found, which in this year only amounted to 4 of a pie, there is an improvement on the year previous.

76—77 ...	10-4 per cent	to 4-9 per cent	8. It appears to be invariably the case that the proportion of fields tested is about double that of acres. If this indicates that the testing officer habitually chooses small fields to test, the Chief Commissioner considers that the value of the test is thereby diminished.
75—76 ...	8-9	4-7	
74—75 ...	9-5	3-9	
73—74 ...	10-1	5-9	

9. 114 inam villages were measured and 55 classed at an expenditure of Rs. 12,076-9-2 which is satisfactory considering that the special establishment for this work had to be broken up during the year.

10. The progress made in preparation and distribution of village maps has been good; 1,458 remain to be lithographed against 2,007 last year.

<i>Taluks.</i> Belur. Nagar. Bangalore (Begur and Vartur Mangi.) Jahagir Villages of Chamrajnagar.	11. The settlement was introduced into 827 villages in the taluks mentioned in the margin and but for the famine it could have been introduced into Tarikere also. This calls for no remark except that the Chief Commissioner is assured that the utmost was done under the untoward circumstances of the year.
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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 24th September 1878.*

12. It is but fair to deduct from the total cost of operations, viz. Rs. 2,96,662-9-2, the Rs. 30,429-2-10 paid to officers on Special Famine Duties, and to write down the actual cost of the Survey at Rs. 2,66,233-6-4. In the previous year the total cost was Rs. 2,91,113-2-5. Taking for 1876-77 (1) the total expenditure, (2) the expenditure less pay of Famine Relief Officers, the acreage rate on the above expenditure is as follows:—

	Years.		Cost per Acre.
Measurements ...	{ 75—76	..	3 As. 6-9 P.
	{ 76—77 (1)	...	4 " 7-6 "
	{ 76—77 (2)	..	4 " 1-2 "
Classification ...	{ 75—76	...	1 " 1-6 "
	{ 76—77 (1)	...	1 " 4-2 "
	{ 76—77 (2)	..	1 " 2-4 "
Total of both ...	{ 75—76	..	4 " 8-5 "
	{ 76—77 (1)	..	5 " 11-8 "
	{ 76—77 (2)	...	5 " 4-6 "

The Chief Commissioner will be glad to receive Colonel Anderson's promised communication on the subject of the prosecution of Measurers in the Hassan District for bribery. If the Survey Commissioner has reason to believe that the prosecutions are peculiar to a particular locality, it is matter of importance that the subject be discussed and an understanding arrived at before the commencement of a new working season.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
For Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

READ—

The following replies to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9550—240, dated 1st February 1878, regarding the preparation of a table of the relative weights of grains as ascertained by careful experiment:—

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division—

No. 63—14, dated 24th April 1878.

No. 136—32, dated 8th May 1878.

No. 179—47, dated 5th June 1878.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 167, dated 4th July 1878.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 427—193, dated 22nd August 1878.

No. 4911—REV. 34, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—On a review of the several tables received with the communications above recorded, it is observed that there is a marked difference in the weight of the various food grains and even among those of a similar description, the measure being the same.

2. It may be apprehended however that to adopt the various tables which have been framed in the Districts will lead to much confusion and complication, and notwithstanding the difficulty of computation alleged by Colonel Campbell, the Chief Commissioner considers it will be preferable that the system of shewing the price in terms of a seer of 80 tolas, agreeably to the orders of the Government of India quoted in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6380—Rev. 57, dated 19th February 1874, should be adhered to, all possible care being taken in the conversion of the average rates of each description of grain to the proscribed standard.

3. On the question of introducing standard weights and measures, the reports of the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, called for in this Office Proceedings No. 5713—G. 152, dated 7th September 1877, are awaited.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" " Ashtagram "
" " Nagar "

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT. 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	<i>Preparation of Annual General Administration Reports.</i> Circulating to Heads of Departments with instructions Government of India, Home Department, despatch No. 32-1345, dated 23rd July 1878.	No. 4423-G. 103, dated 7th Sept. 1878.	...	...	1 to 9
3 to 4	<i>Duties of Municipal Servants.</i> Passing orders with reference to the general question incidentally raised by the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, in a letter reporting on the complaint of one Srinivasa Chetti, relative to the closing of a pipe leading into his garden from the Cantonment Main Sewer.	No. 1841—136, dated 13th Sept. 1878.	...	...	9 to 10
5	<i>Chief Commissioner's tour in the Districts.</i> Issuing instructions to District Officers	No. 4944—113, dated 26th Sept. 1878.	...	...	10
6 to 7	<i>Bengal Sanitary Report for the year 1878.</i> Communicating papers on the subject to the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medicine Department, and Presidents of all Municipalities.	No. 4996—114, dated 30th Sept. 1878.	...	...	11 to 22

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
7th September 1878.*

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg,—Home Department.—Public, No. 32—1345, dated Simla, the 23rd July 1878.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a despatch* from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with enclosure, on the subjects (1) of the re-writing of the chapters containing the standard information, and (2) of ensuring uniformity in the preparation of the Annual General Administration Reports.

* No. 92 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 16th May 1878.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of this despatch, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers it inexpedient to instruct Local Governments to re-write the chapters containing standard information before the report for the year 1882-83 falls due.

3. With respect to paragraph 3 of the despatch, I am directed to circulate again copy of the Resolutions† issued by the Government of India in 1873 and 1874, relative to the preparation of these reports, together with a list of the prescribed statements to be appended thereto; and I am to invite special attention to Lord Craubrook's remarks as to the want of uniformity displayed in some of the reports.

† No. 1674, dated 12th May 1873.
No. 63-2616, dated 27th October 1874.

4. I am to take this opportunity of commenting upon the unpunctuality with which some Local Governments furnish their Administration Reports, as will be seen from the enclosed table shewing the dates on which the several reports were received in this office during the past four years. Her Majesty's Government have also, on more than one occasion, noticed the delay which occurs in the transmission of the reports in question by the Local Governments and Administrations to the India Office. The latest date for the despatch of an administration report from the Province which it concerns should be the 15th December next after the close of the official year. If despatch is delayed after that date, special explanation should in each case be submitted to the Home Department. The Governor General in Council trusts that suitable measures will be taken to secure greater punctuality in future. Such punctuality can only be secured if all the departmental reports, on which the administration report must necessarily be based, are submitted punctually by the several grades of authorities on the prescribed dates. And the enforcement of punctuality must be carried down to the lowest reporting officer in all departments. If a single Sub-divisional officer's report is late, the Collector's report is delayed; if a single Collector's report is after time, the Commissioner's report is kept waiting; and so with the district reports in the Revenue, Educational, Registration, Jail and other Departments. It does not seem that delay in the submission of these reports is always due to the magnitude of the transactions to be reported upon; for the British Burma and Oudh reports appear to have been among the most unpunctual. The Central Provinces report is the only provincial report that has been prepared and submitted with regularity and punctuality. I am to suggest that each Local Government and Administration should again look into the matter, and should prescribe fixed dates for the submission of district and departmental reports. Supervising officers would then be responsible that the orders of the Local Government were obeyed; and by degrees punctuality would be secured.

Statistics and Commerce.
No. 92.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 16th May 1878.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—As it is desirable, as far as possible, to ensure uniformity in the preparation of the administration reports of the various Presidencies and Provinces, I desire to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the subject of the most appropriate time for bringing out another edition of the fuller reports compiled for the most part in 1872-73.

2. It appears to me that the chapters containing standard information should in all cases be re-written in the reports for the year 1872-73, when the results of the Census, which will doubtless be taken in 1881, can be embodied. If Your Excellency is of opinion that an interval of 10 years is longer than should be allowed to elapse before the preparation of the full reports, the most suitable date would be after five years, in which case the reports for 1877-78, now about to be put in hand, should be so prepared.

3. I am desirous of learning the views of Your Excellency on the question, and I take the opportunity of again requesting attention to the subject noticed in the Resolution forwarded in the letter from your Government of the 4th of December 1874, No. 68 (Public), of the want of uniformity on the part of some of the administrations, in the forms in which the statistical tables appended to the reports are prepared. * * * In some of the reports, notably those of the minor administrations, the tables have been prepared with great care and attention to uniformity, but they should, as far as possible, be confined to the Appendix, not, as in the instance of the report for

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
7th September 1878.*

the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1876-77, included in Part II (the Report itself), and they should be so arranged that the same notation should apply to corresponding tables in the several reports. For example, if the statement of crops cultivated is denoted by III E 1 in the reports for Assam and the Central Provinces, it should not be numbered III D 1 in Oudh, Berar, Mysore, and British Burma, IV 6 in the North-West Provinces, 42 in the Punjab, IV A 2 in Madras, and IV A 1, 2, and 3 in Bombay.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,
CRANBROOK.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),
No. 1674, dated Simla, the 12th May 1873.

* * *
RESOLUTION.—On review of the correspondence with Local Governments and Administrations which has been cited above, the Government of India determined that Administration Reports should be henceforward drawn up on an uniform plan, and that the plan submitted by the Government of Bengal was, on the whole, the best. This plan was accordingly recommended to the Secretary of State for adoption, and has been sanctioned with certain modifications. The form appended to this Resolution gives the main headings into which the report is to be distributed, and the serial order which they are to observe. This order follows the general course of the arrangement of the statistical tables, subordinate classes or headings having in most cases been purposely left to be filled in by the compiler at discretion. As to the system or principle upon which these reports are to be written, which it has been the main object of the foregoing correspondence to settle, His Excellency in Council now proceeds to communicate the following instructions.

2. An Annual Report is intended to set out a clear and compact retrospect of the working of the Local Administration during the year, of the principal events with which the Government is concerned or has to deal, of the more important measures that have been actually taken, and of the course of ordinary or extraordinary business in every Department. It is not the proper object of such a report to provide an annual hand-book of information upon such subjects as physical geography, the permanent constitution of administrative machinery, land tenure, taxation, or upon other matters which do not change from year to year. But inasmuch as the history of a year's government cannot be followed, without a fair understanding of, and frequent advertence to, the existing condition of the country and its political institutions, it is desirable to maintain a record of these in a shape more conveniently accessible than the scattered sources from which readers might at present have to collect this kind of information for any particular Province. What is wanted, in fact, is something that may be less elaborate and more readily producible than the Gazetteers, which shall nevertheless be more of a volume for standard reference and less entirely an annual narrative, than the regular official report. At the same time these reports must be as brief as is consistent with perspicuity, and with a due regard to the importance of recording the main features of every measure of general interest either commenced, advanced, or completed, and of explaining, when necessary, the principles upon which such measures are based. Where any such measures are under deliberation, either as to principle or practice, all controversial argument upon undecided points must be avoided, and the report should generally adhere as closely as possible to a clear and concise statement of accomplished facts.

3. His Excellency in Council has come to the conclusion that these purposes may be best answered by the following system. The skeleton frame of the Administration Report, appended below, has been drawn up so as to contain chapters for both kinds of information, for matter of standard reference, as well as for matter of annual narrative; but when the first-named kind of information has once been filled in, it need be repeated only whenever some radical change shall have been made which must be noticed to explain the proceedings taken during the year. The headings of these chapters are in red letter; it is hoped that they can be written up once for several years to come in the report for 1872-73, after which they will only contain a reference back to that year's report. Only a very short dissertation or description is expected under these red-letter headings or prefaces, sufficient to give readers a fixed starting point from which they can follow up and appreciate the facts and figures which are presented in each section for the year under review. In this form it should be possible, for example, to mention the prevailing land tenures within the space of a page, and, under Administrative, Legislative or Ecclesiastical, to specify in the red-letter heading the chief authorities, executive, legislative, and diocesan. No more is absolutely needed for standard reference, though further detail may be given at discretion; and when any complete article upon such a subject as the physical geography or resources of a country has been already prepared for the Provincial Gazetteer, or for some preceding report, an accurate and succinct summary of it will be enough, if the whole cannot be inserted. The Superintendent of Gazetteers has intimated that he can arrange to supply abridged articles upon these topics, and upon the history of the country since it came under British rule, for the Provinces where Local Gazetteers are in course of preparation. It should be clearly understood that the contents of these red-letter headings should not be repeated annually after their first appearance in a report, unless any material changes shall have occurred.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
7th September 1878.*

Part I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Part II.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Public Works.

Roads,
Railways,
Canals,
Telegraph,
Post Office,

POLITICAL.

Irrigation.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a).—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Land Revenue.

Canal Revenue.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the
Land.

Customs,
Opium,
Salt,
Excise,
Stamps,
Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes.

(b).—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues,
Local Funds,
Board Cesses,
Education Cesses,
Municipal Revenues.

Changes in the Administration.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier
Affairs.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Settlements.

Waste lands.

Government Estates.

Wards' Estates.

III.—PROTECTION.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and deaths.

Emigration.

Medical Relief.

Sanitation.

Vaccination.

Course of legislature.

Police.

Criminal Justice.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

Municipal Administration.

Military.

Marine.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Literature and the Press.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Arts and Sciences.

Agriculture.

Weather and Crops.

Horticulture.

Forests.

Mines and Quarries.

Manufactures.

Trade.

VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Stationery.

General Miscellaneous.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
7th September 1878.*

4. In Part I the term political is used in its ordinary European meaning. The Secretary of State, in a despatch lately received, concurred with the Government of India as to the propriety of excluding from the reports all matter connected with the Native States within the limits of India, and with the relations of the British authorities with Foreign powers beyond the frontiers of India. The economical condition of Native States, and their public and recognized relations with the British Government, can be noticed and explained; but diplomatic transactions with Native Indian States, and with Foreign powers, and co-temporary events affecting those transactions, must not be printed in an annual report of interior civil administration. In regard, however, to the frontier districts, which are in constant communication with tribes or independent Chiefs, His Excellency in Council considers that it might be inconvenient to keep altogether out of the periodical record of events in these districts any account of our dealing with the adjoining Chiefs or tribes. His Excellency in Council is, therefore, willing that a sufficient account of these matters shall be inserted, all discussions of unsettled questions and considerations of policy being of course avoided. But His Excellency in Council trusts that he may rely upon Local Governments to exercise careful discretion and great reserve as to introducing into these annual reports any mention of affairs or interests which fall properly within the cognizance of the Foreign Department.

5. Each Annual Report will in future begin with a separate Summary of the year's administration, after the kind already given in several reports. It is a compendious survey of the moral and material movement of the country, as marked by the events and measures of the year, to be illustrated by the more particular account and statistics which will follow under different heads in the body of the report and in the Appendices. The Secretary of State, in his letter quoted at the head of this Resolution, considered that "the preparation or at least the editing of a report should be intrusted to one officer, that it might bear the impress of one mind." The main object here seems to be that Departmental Reports, which very properly contain more minute particulars than can or ought to be included in the Provincial Report, shall be condensed with due regard to proportion of quality and quantity, to the relative importance of each different subject and to the space which can be allotted to all—before they are amalgamated into the general report drawn up by the Government. One of the Administration Reports of 1871-72 illustrates the disadvantages of a system which binds up together several departmental sections, so that some of the chapters read like separate contributions from independent bureaux, without taking into account the solidarity of all branches of an Administration, or their influence through good or bad management one upon the other.

6. The subject of revising the tabular statements which should be annexed to the Administration Reports is under consideration: but upon this separate and subordinate matter orders will issue hereafter.

Government of Fort St. George.	Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
" Bombay.	" " Central Provinces.
" Bengal.	" " British Burmah.
" N. W. Provinces.	" " Mysore and Coorg.
" Punjab.	Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named on the margin, for information and guidance.

ORDERED, also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Departments noted on the margin, for information and for the issue of such further orders as may be necessary in those Departments.	
Foreign Department.	Public Works Department.
Military " "	Legislative
Financial " "	Department of Agriculture,
	Revenue, and Commerce.

(True Extract.)

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), Nos. 63—2646-57, under date Fort William, the 27th October 1874.

READ again—

Home Department Circular Nos. 4317—4323, dated 23rd September 1869.
" " Resolution Nos. 1674—90, dated 12th May 1873.

Read also the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated the 2nd July 1874 :—

" I have to call your attention to the want of uniformity and completeness in the preparation of some

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
7th September 1878.*

of the appendices of the Annual Administration Reports furnished by the several Local Governments and Administrations.

"2. A certain arrangement of statistical forms was recommended in 1866 by the Statistical Committee for adoption in these reports. In the case, however, of four Provinces, *viz.*, Madras, Bombay, Punjab and North-Western Provinces, a quite distinct arrangement has been followed, while the report from Hyderabad does not furnish any statistical tables at all.

"3. I have further to point out the following deficiencies in the statistical information supplied in the appendices to some of the Reports for 1872—73. In the Bengal Report, no information is given under the following important heads, *viz.*, Political Relations, Military, Agriculture and Manufactures. Probably, in some instances, the information would be merely a repetition of that contained in the quinquennial summary, in which case it would be sufficient to enter a reference to the volume and page at which it may be found. In the appendix to the Madras Report, only 11 out of 27 prescribed heads of information are touched upon at all. The Report from Bombay contains no vital statistics, and the appendices to the North-Western Provinces, Mysore and Coorg Reports comprise no statistics of manufacture or trade.

"4. On the other hand, I must express my approval of the manner in which the required statistical tables have been drawn up in the Reports of the Oudh and Central Provinces Administrations. The prescribed forms have been carefully adhered to, and all available information has been collected and classified under the several heads.

"5. I have to request that you will give instructions to the several Local Governments and Administrations to follow, as far as practicable, the arrangement above referred to in the preparation of the appendices of their future Annual Reports."

RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of State draws special attention to the statistical tables which should form Part III of the Annual General Administration Reports, and to the fact that the tables attached to the reports of some of the Local Governments have not been prepared in the forms recommended by the Statistical Committee of 1866. The fact, however, is that no conclusive orders have ever been issued prescribing unreservedly those forms for general use. In October 1866, the several Local Governments and Administrations were asked to make an attempt to record the required information in the manner prescribed by the Committee, and reports were received in reply shewing the extent to which it was considered possible to comply with the order. A long correspondence on the subject ensued, and in 1869, upon representations from certain Local Governments of the difficulties experienced in collecting the information required by the Committee's forms, the Government of India came to the conclusion that the forms must be greatly modified before their adoption could be finally sanctioned in some of the more important branches of the Administration. The Local Governments and Administrations were informed accordingly, and they were invited to offer suggestions for re-casting any of the other forms that were considered unworkable or incomplete. Subsequently, in the case of a few particular departments, forms have been settled and circulated for general adoption throughout India. Thus, one set has been lately prescribed for Educational Statistics, and Local Governments have also been asked whether the Ecclesiastical Form No. IV A is worth retaining. A set of Judicial Forms illustrating the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts, a Form for recording Mortuary Statistics, and another for shewing the operation of the Registration Department, have also been separately prescribed. And the remaining forms are now under consideration. The Government of India will be glad to receive any suggestions and criticisms on the forms, or sets of forms, which have not yet been specially prescribed; it being always kept in mind that the object in view is to give a compact summary of important statistical information only, and in a form suited not for local peculiarities but for general adoption.

2. In the meantime it appears practicable to settle finally the arrangement and distribution of the contents of the Administration Reports themselves, as distinguished from the appendices. The Reports for 1872—73, which are noticed by the Secretary of State, were intended to serve a special purpose, that is, to give a brief record of the existing condition of the country and its political institutions, as well as a narrative of the year's events. And in the Resolution of the Home Department, dated 12th May, a form of Report was prescribed which provided special chapters, distinguished by red letter headings, for arranging the necessary information on matters of standard reference. It was also anticipated by the Resolution that these chapters would be written up once for several years to come in the Report for 1872—73, after which future reports would only contain a reference back to that year's report.

3. In preparing the Reports for 1872—73, the local authorities have in a great measure kept a sight the instructions of May 1873. They have, however, permitted certain variations, so that the desired uniformity has not been altogether obtained. Thus the Madras and Bombay Reports for 1872—73 have been properly divided into three Parts,* and in Part II of the Madras Report all the red letter chapters have been given, except (a) "Literary Societies" and (b) "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction." One ordinary chapter—Archæology

* (I).—The General Summary.
(II).—The Departmental Chapters.
(III).—The Tables of Statistics.